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NEWS, NOTES, AND REVIEWS

"Western Polypores," by W. A. Murrill, was issued March 25, 1915. It contains descriptions of the pileate species occurring in California, Oregon, British Columbia, and Alaska, together with descriptive notes and complete keys to the genera and species. *Polyporus McMurphyi*, *Polyporus Zelleri*, *Inonotus Leei*, *Pyropolyporus Abramsianus*, and *Elfvingia Brownii* are described as new, while *Scutiger hispidellus* (Peck) and *Fomes amarus* (Hedgcock) are newly combined. *Cryptoporus volvatus* appears in this work as the only representative of a new tribe, the Volvatae, characterized by the presence of a volva. The polyporaceous flora of the Pacific coast has been until recently very imperfectly known, and much field work still remains to be done in many parts of the region.

A paper on the Polyporaceae of Wisconsin, by J. J. Neuman, containing 156 pages of text and 25 plates, has just appeared as Bulletin 33 of the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey. The family is treated in the broadest Friesian sense, including *Solenia*, *Porothelium*, *Merulius*, *Gloeoporus*, *Fistulina*, and the Boletaceae, in addition to the true polypores. The brief descriptions of species are accompanied by quite complete and helpful notes on habitat, occurrence, and relationship. Several introductory pages are specially devoted to species destructive to timber trees in the Wisconsin forests. Of the true polypores, over one hundred are recorded for the state. The author proposes one new variety, *Fomes nigricans populinus*, which might better have been based on *Fomes igniarius*. The plates add to the value of the work for purposes of identification, although most of them are, unfortunately, rather poor reproductions.

RUSSULA AND MARASMIUS IN NORTH AMERICAN FLORA

Volume 9, part 4, of *North American Flora*, by Gertrude S. Burlingham, William A. Murrill, and Leigh H. Pennington, ap-

peared April 30, 1915. The contents of the part may be indicated as follows:

Genera	Total Species	New Species
<i>Russula</i>	115	17
<i>Schizophyllum</i>	1	
<i>Pleurotopsis</i>	5	1
<i>Scytinotus</i>	3	1
<i>Resupinatus</i>	13	3
<i>Marasmiellus</i>	3	2
<i>Panellus</i>	10	3
<i>Tectella</i>	1	
<i>Heliomyces</i>	12	10
<i>Marasmius</i>	153	48
<i>Polymarasmius</i>	3	1
<i>Crinipellis</i>	7	4
<i>Lentinus</i>	18	2
<i>Lentinula</i>	1	
<i>Lentinellus</i>	1	
<i>Lentodium</i>	2	
	<hr/> 348	<hr/> 92

For the accommodation of those preferring currently accepted generic names, the following new combinations are proposed for species described as new in *Pleurotopsis*, *Scytinotus*, *Resupinatus*, *Marasmiellus*, *Panellus*, *Polymarasmius*, and *Crinipellis*:

- PLEUROTOPSIS NIDULIFORMIS = **Marasmius niduliformis**
 SCYTINOTUS DISTANTIFOLIUS = **Marasmius distantifolius**
 RESUPINATUS CUBENSIS = **Pleurotus cubensis**
 RESUPINATUS SUBBARBATULUS = **Pleurotus subbarbatulus**
 RESUPINATUS ORIZABENSIS = **Pleurotus orizabensis**
 MARASMIELLUS INCONSPICUUS = **Marasmius inconspicuus**
 MARASMIELLUS JUNIPERINUS = **Marasmius juniperinus**
 PANELLUS JALAPENSIS = **Panus jalapensis**
 PANELLUS SUBCANTHARELLOIDES = **Panus subcantharelloides**
 PANELLUS FLABELLATUS = **Panus flabellatus**
 POLYMARASMIUS SUBMULTICEPS = **Marasmius submulticeps**
 CRINIPELLIS SUBLIVIDA = **Marasmius sublividus**
 CRINIPELLIS ALNICOLA = **Marasmius alnicola**
 CRINIPELLIS SQUAMIFOLIA = **Marasmius squamifolius**
 CRINIPELLIS ECHINULATA = **Marasmius echinulatus**

The largest tribe of the Agaricaceae, the Agariceae, is divided into four subtribes: the Lepiotanae, or white-spored series; the

Pluteanae, or rosy-spored series; the Pholiotanae, or rusty-spored series; and the Agaricanae, in which the spores are brown or black in mass. Two new genera are included, *Marasmiellus* and *Polymarasmius*, each with three species. Another new genus of the Lepiotanae, *Lentodiellum*, containing a single tropical species, occurs in the key but the description had to be reserved for the first page of Volume 9, part 5.

W. A. MURRILL.

THE VALIDITY OF CLITOCYBE MEGALOSPORA

The writer has recently had an opportunity to examine the type specimen of *Clitocybe megalospora* Clements (Bot. Surv. Neb. 4: 18. 1896), which was collected on wet earth at Saltillo, Nebraska, July 7, by Pound and Clements (No. 4239); and he was surprised to find it identical in every respect with four collections obtained by him several years ago in Virginia, Tennessee, and Pennsylvania. The description of *Clitocybe megalospora* corresponds to that of *Collybia radicata*, the lamellae being described as white or yellowish and the spores as hyaline and very large, reaching $17-18 \times 10-12 \mu$. The plants collected by the author in Virginia and elsewhere were in each case determined when fresh as undoubtedly *Collybia radicata* and the accompanying field notes described them as sticky when moist, white, with yellowish center and white lamellae.

It was not until several years later, when these specimens were examined in the herbarium, that the lamellae were found to be brick-red and a microscopic mount from the lamellae apparently showed a mycelium bearing enlarged red tips rounded off at the apex, which seemed to become constricted and separate as spores. It is difficult to make a microscopic study of this kind from dried material, and further study was deferred with the hope that additional material might be found in the fresh state. The type of *C. megalospora* upon microscopic examination showed the same reddish bodies and the lamellae were partly colored red by them. It is possible that we have here an interesting microscopic organism which changes the color of the lamellae, but why this occurs after the specimen is collected and dried is not so clear. Many of the rosy-spored gill-fungi have whitish lamellae

when fresh, and these become rose-colored on drying from the mature rose-colored spores. It is hoped that collectors during the coming season will be on the lookout for plants of "*Collybia radicata*" that turn red on the under side in drying.

W. A. MURRILL.

THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

The twentieth anniversary of the appropriation by the City of New York of 250 acres of land in Bronx Park for the use of the New York Botanical Garden will be commemorated at the Garden during the week commencing September 6, 1915. Botanists from all parts of North America are invited to attend. The following program is planned; and other excursions, of more special character, may be arranged if opportunity offers.

Monday, September 6

- 10-1:30. Assemble at the Garden as convenient
- 1:30. Lunch at the Garden
- 2:30. Addresses of welcome and an account of the history of the Garden
- 3:30-5:30. Inspection of a portion of the grounds and buildings
- 5:30-7:00. Visit to Zoological Park

Tuesday, September 7

- 10:30-1:00. Session for the reading of papers
- 1:30. Lunch at the Garden
- 2:30-4:00. Session for the reading of papers
- 4:00-6:00. Inspection of portions of the buildings and grounds

Wednesday, September 8

- Salt Water Day on Staten Island for a study of the coastal flora
- Lunch at 1:30 with subsequent opportunity for scientific oratory

Thursday, September 9

- 10:30-1:00. Session for the reading of papers
- 1:30. Lunch at the Garden
- 2:30-4:00. Session for the reading of papers
- 4:00-6:00. Inspection of portions of the grounds and buildings

Friday, September 10

- Visit to the pine barrens of New Jersey under the guidance of the Torrey Botanical Club

Saturday, September 11

- Visit to the Brooklyn Botanic Garden and an excursion to some Long Island locality